The New-York Times.

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THE INFAMOUS ALLIANCE

"Tammany Responds to Greeley."

Hands Clasped Across Tammany Hall.

Tammany Clubs Formed Again for "Honest Horace."

The City and State to be Plundered.

Tweed and Sweeny Preparing to Return to Power.

Hoffman to be Re-elected and Andrew H. Green to be Kicked Out.

Every Rascal in the State is For Greeley.

Facts which Cannot be Answered.

Let us all Vote for Greeley and More Tammany Robbery.

"Tammany Does Support Greeley—Tammany so for Greeley."—*New-York Tribune*, July 12, 1872.

Anybody who walks through our streets, or who takes the trouble to make a few inquiries among Democrats, may see or find out that Horace Greeley is supported by the entire gang of Tammany Democrats.

From Tammany Hall his flag is flying.

The Tammany which supports Greeley is the same as that which robbed the people. Respectable Democrats are everywhere holding aloof from him. Mr. Augustus Schell avows that he only supports Greeley as a means of bringing utter and final ruin upon the Republican Party.

But the Tammany which "is for Greeley" to-day is identically the same body which so abominably plundered New-York, and which was defended and advocated by the very newspapers now engaged in defending and advocating Greeley.

When the announcement of his nomination at Baltimore reached New-York, Tammany ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired in his honor. The *Tribune* itself, on the following day, made the following boasts in its most prominent columns:

"In the City Hall Park was displayed a large banner bearing the inscription: TAMMANY RESPONDS TO THE NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE." Directly in front of this banner was a four-pounder, from which 100 salutes in honor of the nomination were fired in quick succession. Soon after this small gun began to make itself heard, two ten-pounders were put in position a little to the left of it, each of which added fifty reverberating roars," &c. &c. "Upon the receipt of a dispatch from Baltimore announcing the nomination of the Cincinnati candidates, *a large flag was raised over Tammany Hall.*"

Tweed is working actively for Greeley. So is Sweeny. So is A. Oakey Hall. So is Matthew T. Brennan, who contrives to cheat the City yearly out of thousands of dollars. There is not a rascal connected with the Ring which so wickedly plundered New-York who is not vitally concerned in Greeley's success. This is a matter of fact, which no respectable Democrat denies.

All these knaves are well aware that the election for Governor, and that for Mayor and other local officers, take place on the same day as the Presidential election.

Greeley's "Republican" friends must vote the entire Democratic ticket, and in return the Tammany gang will vote for Greeley.

Thus a Tammany Mayor will be secured, and Controller Green will instantly be turned out. The *Herald* is already suggesting Mr. John Kane as a candidate for Mayor; Mr. Kane is merely another edition of Mayor Hall. He is Hall's nominee. He worked hard to prevent Hall's expulsion from the Union Club, and Hall would be scarcely less powerful than he now is if Kane were elected. The City of New-York would once more be handed over to a rule of Thieves, and the Tammany system of government would be carried to Washington.

At a great meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute, on the 23d July, 1872, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz addressed a few words of grave warning to the people of New-York. He said: "The City and State of New-York must be saved as well as the nation. You cannot conceive, though you have read the papers as I have, how much corruption there is in the City of New-York. I do hope and expect that the good people of New-York will not forget their own City." Citizens who value the good name and prosperity of the City will do well to pay timely heed to this warning. The gang of plunderers routed last Fall, are again in full cry after their prey. Everywhere the Tammany clubs and organizations are at work for Greeley. Do they love him? Not a bit of it—they only expect to mount back to power under his mantle. Shall they be allowed to do it?

Brennan's part in this conspiracy is an active one. See the following quotation from the *Tribune*, Greeley's organ:

"The Democratic Club, of which Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan is President, fired 100 guns in honor of the nomination."

"An immense influential meeting of the Seventh Ward in N. C. Brennan Association was held last night at the Mail Hall, No. 92, Hester-street. Several addresses were delivered."

"A large number of the members of the Manhattan Club were at the club-house in Fifth-avenue, last night, waiting for intelligence from Baltimore, and canvassing the probabilities of Mr. Greeley's nomination on the first ballot. Considerable anxiety was manifested to obtain the latest news. Among the visitors at the Club during the evening were C. R. Hall, Judge Waterbury, Surrogate Hutchings, Edward Schell, Mayor Hall, Judson Jarvis and others.

The members of the Bloomer Club assembled in large numbers and discussed the work of the Convention, commending the speech of August Belmont, and expressing the hope that no sudden caprice would prevent the nomination of Mr. Greeley."—*Tribune*, July 10.

"In the evening *Judson Jarvis and the Hundred sects of the Sheriff's office* came in hilariously, and informed the head-quarters that the Twenty-first Ward was 'going for Greeley.'"—*Herald*, July 12.

Some of the same gang are compelled to keep a little more in the background, owing to circumstances "over which they have no control." They are afraid that the Police may be after them. The character of many of these men may be gathered from the following list of

GREELEY'S CHIEF SUPPORTERS.

Under Criminal Indictments.

PETER B. SWEENY, for conspiracy to defraud. Defended by Greeley in the *Tribune*, though he has offered hundreds of thousands to "settle" and be relieved of the fear of prosecution.

A. OAKEY HALL, for misdemeanor in office. Repeatedly defended by the *Tribune*.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL, felony and conspiracy to defraud.

WM. H. COOKE, forgery. Notorious ballot-box stuffer and repeater.

BENJAMIN B. MALLOKY, twice indicted for attempt to Kill, known as a "Hurlbut."

WILLIAM JOHNSON, alias Jackson, alias "the Kid;" a Tammany voter, hailing from Fourth Ward; half a dozen indictments found against him for larcenies and burglaries; judgment always suspended.

NATHANIEL SANDS, Tax Commissioner, for misdemeanors. Cheated the City out of $75,000. The Controller now refuses to pay his salary, and he dare not sue for it.

TOM FIELDS, who played a confidence game in collecting money for the Volunteer Fire Department, and appropriating it himself. Indicted by the Grand Jury for misdemeanor.

JAKE DEPEW, arrested for a minor crime against the United States Government, and after being lodged in jail for some time, was pardoned by Andrew Johnson. President Grant, for good reasons, revoked the pardon, and Jake served out his term of two years. He is now an enthusiastic supporter of "Old Honesty," and shakes hands with him across the "bloody chasm."

Gamblers.

"BIG MURRAY," the bond-smasher," keeper of a hell in Eighth-street.

HARVEY YOUNG, keeper of faro-bank corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway.

DAN KERRIGAN, of Bowery, nine indictments ordered against him for election frauds.

Disturbers of the Public Peace.

JOHN CONNERS, alias Jakey, a prize-fighter; ordered indicted for election frauds.

JIM CUSICK, "the man-eater," pugilist.

JOE COBURN, pugilist.

TIMOTHY alias TAD DONOVAN, the Nineteenth Ward ex-pugilist and wealthy retired gin-seller. He playfully bit off the ear of the late lamented Alderman Thomas Conner when Fernando Wood was Mayor. "Tad" has made nearly $60,000 in politics, and hopes to double it if Greeley is elected.

FRANK DUFFY, retired pugilist, who gets up the kind of balls and picnics the newspapers condemn so often.

MICKEY FAY, who held four sinecures under Tammany, fights dogs and cats, and used to kill rats with his teeth.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, keeper of a low grogery in the Sixth Ward.

JOHN U. ANDREWS, a leader of the rioters in 1863; was convicted and sent to Sing Sing; is now making stump-speeches for Greeley, just as he made speeches to incite the mob to burn down negro asylums and private dwellings in 1863.

ROCKY MOORE, pugilist.

MARK LANIGAN, keeper of a "bucket-shop" in James-street. Held at one time, if he does not now, a place under Police Board.

BILLY DONNELLY and his Twelfth Ward gang pledge Battle-row for Greeley, and his Grats.

EDWARD L. CAREY, who incited the Hibernians to massacre the Orangemen last 12th of July; promised them arms, and deserted his dupes on that day. His incendiary speeches are on file in this office.

STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANEY, figured as the self-constituted prosecutor of the military and Police featherbottles, who saved the City from a bloody riot on the 12th of last July.

Men of Notoriously Bad Character.

REUBEN E. FENTON; started in life as a dishonest clerk; has been intimately associated with Fisk and Gould; is known to have extorted large sums of money from the Central Railroad; connected with every dirty or corrupt job in New-York politics ever since he has been in public life; repeatedly charged with taking bribes for signing bills while Governor; is now compelling a Senate Committee clerk to forge his name to Greeley campaign documents.

M. P. BEMUS, of Chautauqua; boasted that he made $70,000 in one session.

ORANGE S. WINANS, of Chautauqua; sold himself to the Erie Ring; Greeley's "political leper."

JAMES NELSON, of Rockland, leader of Black Horse Cavalry in Legislature.

Dr. LOUGHRAN, of Ulster, leader of Black Horse Cavalry in Legislature.

ABNER C. MATTOON, of Oswego, Ex-Senator. Denounced by *Tribune* as corrupt.

HORACE REMUS, of Steuben, Black Horse Cavalry.

MOSES S. SUMMERS; headed *Tribune's* "black list" of members of Assembly.

GEO. C. ELLISON, cheated soldiers.

JOHN CASHOW, of Kings County.

C. A. LAMONT, bounty broker.

Sober Sinners.

JUDSON KILPATRICK, New Jersey, formerly Minister to Chili; tried to force an abandoned woman into Chilian society, and was recalled. Has long been a renegade to the Republican Party, and last year happily rotte over to the Democrats.

WM. M. GROSVENOR, of Missouri, of whom Horace Greeley said that he had "evinced the radical leanings of his character." Dismissed from the army for improper conduct.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey, a notorious political trickster.

Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN, Defaulting Revenue Officer.

JOHN F. DRIGGS, of Michigan, Ex-Member of Congress and Cadet Broker.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana.

Tammany Office-holders and Sinecurists.

Mostly Tammany Managers.

JOHN COCHRANE, a faithful henchman of Tammany, under the disguise of a Republican. President of the Tammany Board of Aldermen. Man-of-all-work for Tweed. Greeley said of him, in 1865, that "*hell from breech was stirred to damnable joy*" by his treacherous course. On Jan. 7, 1869, Mr. Greeley denounced John Cochrane as a "double-dyed" apostate, and asked if there was "on the wide earth one man who believes that he would have so turned his back on himself, had he not found this his readiest road to office and power?" Cochrane was Greeley's chief manager at Cincinnati and Baltimore and is now Chairman of his Committee.

MATT. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, guilty of defrauding the City, but defended by the *Tribune* and Greeley, because he is getting up "Brennan Clubs."

WALDO HUTCHINS, chief promoter of the "West Washington Market swindle" in 1860; Hutchins is said to have received over $100,000 for that job; a partner of Augustus Schell; Fenton's "right bower;" Hutchins' name constantly appears in the Tax Levies; is a great friend of Tweed's, and is now Greeley's cordial ally.

ANTHONY HARTMAN, Tweed's Police Justice; leader of black horse cavalry in the Legislature; ordered to be indicted by the Grand Jury for election frauds.

MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY.

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Counsel to Tax Commissioners, $10,000.

GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor.

HENRY A. BARNUM, Deputy Tax Commissioner and corrupt Ex-State Prison Inspector; has long been in the pay of Tammany.

EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, Tweed's Police Justice.

PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, removed for black-mailing poor Germans five dollars each.

WM. H. DE CAMP, Deputy Fire Marshal.

JAMES L. HASTIE. Has been the henchman of Police Commissioner Manierre, and has always acted as the latter wanted him. Hastie is termed the "Champion Skedaddler," because he was one of the first to run away from the battle of Bull Run, in which his Regiment, the Seventy-ninth New-York, was engaged.

Col. BOGUE, a chronic applicant for place. He was turned out of the Clerk's office in the Fire Department by the Republican Commissioners for inattention to his duties. He has now got some office under the Tammany Republicans, and is employed as a Greeley skirmisher in the Fifth Ward.

MICHAEL MADIGAN, who recently responded for the Democratic Greeley Association in the First District, is an Ex-Assemblyman. At present he keeps a rum-shop down-town. He is an active member of the Tammany fold.

"DENNY" MCLOUGHLIN was a United States Gauger under Collector Pleasonton, but lost his position on account of inattention to his duties. He is a Second Ward rough, and now serves as President of the Greeley Campaign Club in the Second District.

HUGH NESBITT, President of the Greeley faction in the Sixth District, wants to get back in the Custom-house, which he prefers to his pleasant office in the Street-cleaning Department.

FREDERICK ENGEL, President of the Eighth District Club, was a sinecurist under Ex-Controller Connolly. When Mr. Green took charge of the City finances he was told he could not get his salary, because he had not done any work for it.

JOHN MULLALY, the Tammany Health Commissioner, who is notorious only for his activity in opposing improvements. The *Evening Post* thus describes a paper of which he is editor: "The *Record* was always notorious as a leading pro-slavery, secession, Tammany organ." Mullaly has an enormous claim against the City for advertising. He hopes to get it if Greeley is elected, and will certainly not get it until then.

Sample Traitors.

J. F. REGAN, Confederate Postmaster-General.

D. R. ATCHISON, Missouri "border ruffian."

J. Q. C. LAMAR, slave-trader, &c.

JAKE THOMPSON, Ex-Secretary of Interior; director of plan to burn Northern cities.

Col. E. M. YERGER, who murdered Union officer at Jackson.

Ex-Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida, "because it kills the Republican Party."

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Greeley peace negotiator; aider and abettor of the St. Albans raid. See *Tribune* for description of his character. Now a guest of Greeley's, at Chappaqua, and a constant visitor at the Greeley Head-quarters.

Col. JOLLY, of Alabama, Grand Cyclops of Kuklux.

Gen. FOREST, Chief of Kuklux and author of the atrocious Fort Pillow massacre.

Ex-Senator GWIN, of whom Mr. Greeley insinuated (Nov. 18, 1861,) that he was "cowardly," that he had an "unscrupulous nature," and "that while in the Senate he was not so much the counselor and confidant of Davis as his confederate and tool." Recently a guest at the Chappaqua revels.

Confederate Tainted Gun of Office.

GEO. W. PALMER, late Appraiser.

E. A. MERRITT, late Naval Officer.

R. W. DE GRUSHE, late in Custom-house.

GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, late Engineer at Navy-yard.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, late Deputy Collector.

P. FRANKENHEIMER, late Assistant Assessor.

THOS. F. EIGHTMIRE, late in Custom-house.

ROBERT MURRAY, late United States Marshal.

B. F. MUDGETT, late Appraiser, man whom jury didn't believe under oath.

GEO. F. COACHMAN, late in Navy-yard.

MORGAN L. FILKINS, late Postmaster at Albany.

HENRY C. LAKE, late weigher in Custom-house.

J. E. ALLABEN, late Assessor.

J. W. HASBROUCK, of Ulster.

J. S. GILMORE, who attended the Convention from the Eleventh District, was a Deputy in the Custom-house, but was removed for cause. He was also elected by Republican votes to the Common Council, but sold out to the Democrats on taking his seat, and boasted that they trusted him. He now holds, or has very recently held a place under the City Government.

CHAS. W. GODDARD, Fenton's Captain of the Port.

WILLIAM CASEY, of Saratoga, removed as weigher in Custom-house, for good reasons.

JOHN DUKE, President of the Twelfth District Club, is another sorehead. He was displaced as United States Weigher by Collector Murphy, and subsequently joined the malcontents. After his removal, he "got a profitable contract from the Board of Education.

V. HEIMBERGER, Secretary of the German Greeley Club, in the same district, got discharged from the internal revenue service, and has since been opposed to the Administration.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President of the Sixteenth District Association, held a position in the Navy-yard some time ago, but was discharged by the President for cause.

MICHAEL BERNHARDT, Secretary of the German faction in the Sixteenth District, got an appointment as United States Census Marshal, but had to relinquish it because he was unfit to perform the duties.

Disappointed Applicants for Office.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, applicant for Minister to Berlin. Acted under Alabama Treaty, and various other positions.

ETHAN ALLEN, applicant for United States District Attorney, and for Attorney-General of State.

BURT VAN HORN, applicant for Weigher in Custom-house and Postmaster at Lockport.

ALANSON WELSH, applicant for Canal Commissioner.

CHARLES CARRICK, applicant for Custom-house.

FRANCIS SNYDER, applicant for Custom-house.

MOSES S. SUMMERS, applicant for Syracuse Post-office.

This catalogue might be indefinitely extended—but we have quoted enough for one day. EVERY MAN in the above list is actively at work for Greeley. Everywhere in the City they are forming clubs for his election. The following are samples of the news which daily fill the papers. Read them, and form your own conclusions:

Tammany "Indorses" Greeley.

"The Tammany Committee of Thirteen on Organization met last evening at Tammany Hall, *Henry W. Genet* in the chair. Among those present were Judge *Shandley*, Judge *Ledwith*, Judge *Dodge* and *John Morrissey*. Mr. *Morrissey*, in conversation with Judge *Ledwith* and others, said that Horace Greeley ought to receive the support of the Democracy, and in that event he will not only be elected, but the Democracy would be able to carry a majority of the Congressional districts of this State, and would probably secure a majority of the next House of Representatives."

"The Tammany Society met last night, and Ex-Gov. *Horatio Seymour* was installed as Sachem. In a speech which he subsequently made he indorsed the policy of the Cincinnati platform, and favored the adoption of his 'old friend,' *Greeley*, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency."

Greeley's leading champions among the Republican papers cannot and do not deny his associations with Tammany. They are too notorious to be disputed.

The pretense of Greeley is that respectable Democrats support him. It is not true. Hoffman is the most "respectable" man among them in this State, and Hoffman signed fraudulent warrants for the Tammany Ring; signed the Erie bill; and vetoed Mr. Tilden's measure for bringing the Tammany thieves to justice. He also vetoed every Reform measure passed by the Legislature last session.

The oldest and best Democrats in the City and State are opposed to Greeley, because they look upon the bargain he has made as an immoral and detestable one, and because they know that he is surrounded by the most unscrupulous and dissentable men in the country.

Greeley's success next November, if it could be accomplished, would send down the prices of real estate in New-York City from twenty-five to fifty per cent, because it would mean the return of the Tammany thieves to power. If Greeley's cause were not identified with that of the Ring Thieves, *would A. Oakey Hall, "Pete" Sweeny and Matt Brennan support him so earnestly?*

We invite citizens of all shades of politics to consider these facts. They are of momentous importance to every honest taxpayer. The Reform fight must be renewed at the polls next November. Will you, can you expect Reform from Sweeny, Hall, Brennan & Co.?

Will you deliberately and with your eyes open, throw away all that you gained last year, and surrender the City to the gang which plundered it so remorselessly? GREELEY cannot control his present supporters. They will manage him. It is for that purpose they have entered into a bargain with him now.

Shall it be progress or reaction next November? We ask every tax-payer to inquire into the facts of the present canvass, and upon those facts to make up his mind.

Did Fisk Own Two Governors?

A curious story is current concerning Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, who is now Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. It is alleged that Fisk, Gould & Co. gave $50,000 as a consideration for his services in removing taxation from the Erie Railroad in Jersey City, and that afterward he was compelled by the promise records to sign bills of any nature, as they demanded. It is also said that the secrets of his connection with the Fisk-Gould party, and of his receiving money from it, are in the hands of the Attorney-General of the State of New-Jersey, and that he is about to produce them, to force Ex-Gov. Randolph out of his position as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. It is also alleged that when the Erie Road was sending such immense numbers of cattle to New-York, passengers waiting to pass through the Bergen tunnel were frequently compelled to wait for a number of hours until the cattle-trains had finished running, and that Gov. Randolph proposed a measure to the Legislature in which he urged the passage of a law forbidding the use of the tunnel for cattle-trains to the exclusion of passenger traffic. In this message he is reported to have said that the people of New-Jersey were compelled to wait for half a day until all of the Western hogs had been accommodated with a night of Bergen tunnel. This message coming to the knowledge of Fisk, he ordered Gov. Randolph to suppress it, which he did, under threats of the exposure of the previous bribery.

JUDGE BARNARD'S TRIAL.

Curiosity at Saratoga to See the Modern Jeffreys.

Evidence of His Undying Devotion to the Erie Cabal—He Rushes from Poughkeepsie to Put a Railroad in Their Hands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N.Y., July 26.—Judge Barnard's arrival from last night created considerable excitement. Although the hour was late, the news spread rapidly through the local, bringing numbers thereon to see the man whose arbitrary abuse of his great office has made him the most conspicuous subject the judicial system of New-York, whose misuse of power has been wrenched from these grasp by an indignant public. And this morning, in spite of the fresh air rain, a large number of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the Court-room in expectation of his appearance. Owing, however, to the nature of the illness, rheumatic gout, and the state of the weather, he did not come, and the general desire to observe what effect the repetition of his own misdeeds and the revelation of the motives which prompted them would have on him, had to be deferred till another occasion. It is said, however, that he will be present to-morrow.

A great deal of evidence was submitted to-day, and all of the same inculpatory nature as that of the previous day. Indeed, it seems difficult amid such a mass of criminality to select any particular instance as more glaring than common, the only subject for wonder being that such a course of extreme wickedness could be pursued with success for so long a period, and that, to compare great things with small, this petty Cæsar has not long since met his Brutus. In regard to the trial itself, it is worthy of note that nearly all the witnesses produced by the prosecution have been from personal motives hostile thereto. What evidence they have given has been wrung from them on the direct by efforts more severe than are ordinarily called for on cross examination, because every word they uttered was an incrimination of themselves; and yet as case after case is unfolded, disgustingly and unscrupulously, one cannot help feeling that the language of the charges describes but dimly the villainy portrayed by the evidence. It is also somewhat amusing to observe with what reticence each these witnesses are handled by the defense on cross-examination, and how readily they respond to the suggestive questions of Mr. Beach. For instance, after detailing in answer to the prosecution, arbitrary and illegal acts on the part of the accused, which every one took in fancy to the revolutionary times of James II., they are remitted to the really tender mercies of Mr. Beach, who deeply deplores with the question, "had you any knowledge of any conspiracy between Judge Barnard and James Fisk, Jr.?" How cordially they answer "No," sometimes improving upon the suggestion by adding that they neither knew nor suspected such a thing. Such charming innocence in men of the world would make one think better of its kind if pity for their dullness of comprehension left room for any other feeling. How unfortunate for the accused that men who have had no complicity with him, or others of his kidney, cannot view the transactions unfolded to their gaze with the same lenient eyes; that when they learn of his constant intimacy with Fisk and Gould and their tribe, and of the granting orders on the grounds of applications at out-of-the-way places, and indeed everywhere but at the Court-room, whereby the control of powerful corporations was put in their hands; of his leaving the bedside of a dying mother to meet a pleantic rogue at the house of the latter's mistress; for the purpose of settling in the interest of an important railroad without at least suspecting that the consp[illegible] charged really existed. And this was the nature, chiefly, of the evidence adduced today.

It appeared from the testimony of John W. Sterling, who was recalled, and on the papers in the matter of Shue's application for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, that the orders and writs issued by Barnard were all dated at the Court-house in the City of New-York; but the witness admitted that one of them at least was obtained from Barnard at Poughkeepsie. The order appointing Fisk and Courter receivers was granted ex parte; that is, without previous notice to the officers of the Court, and it was not shown that the Company was even in danger of insolvency or dissolution, nor was there any other or proper legal ground stated which could give the Judge jurisdiction to authorize the granting of such order. The witness said he met Fisk in the street, by appointment, and got the order from Barnard, and went with him to Albany. What passed between them did not appear, but it was made perfectly clear that the plaintiff was the more representative of Fisk.

In the case of Pruyn against Parr, Sheriff of Albany County, an order was granted to restrain the defendants from executing certain writs of sequestration issued by Barnard to the Sheriffs of the various counties, authorizing the receivers, Fisk and Courter, to employ force to take possession of any property owned by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company in the hands of any fugitive from justice. It appeared that Barnard issued an order in favor of the plaintiff in this case, and refused to grant any order why the injunction should not be dissolved, and directing the writs of sequestration to be executed immediately. There was no proper ground shown for the said order, which was an unwarrantable interference with the action of another State's tribunal. There was no proper ground shown why the said Fisk and Courter should not be made defendants in the Pruyn action, his purpose, of course, being to aid the Fisk party in the Chase suit.

The evidence in the case of Bush against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company showed that the respondents had corruptly appointed Fisk and Courter receivers of the property of that Company's stock; and had issued writs of sequestration to the Sheriff commanding him to put said Fuller in possession of the same; that the receivership order was granted ex parte, it actually appearing by the papers that the plaintiff had no right or interest in said shares, and that the application was not considered before final judgment in said action, and even before any summons had been served on any of the defendants or any demand made for the property. And Groesbeck's testimony showed that though Barnard's first order was granted on the ground that the shares were not legally issued, the subsequent order compelled the Company to accept the receiver's vote on those very shares. Comment is unnecessary.

Thomas R. Fox, telegraph operator at Poughkeepsie, testified that he saw the respondent at that place on the 6th of August, 1869; that about that time he made copies of telegrams sent by him to and from Barnard, which were identified, and were spoken of, now shown him, and Mr. Stickney offered to read the same, when Mr. Beach objected to the introduction of second any evidence. But the President, with that clearness and promptness which have distinguished him throughout, decided that notice to produce the original having been given, secondary evidence was admissible. Counsel then read the telegrams made [illegible]

NEW-YORK, 6th, inst.

Come to New-York without fail to-night. Answer care No. 256 West Twenty-third-street.

JAMES R. COLEMAN.

15 D. H. Fisk's Pass. 6th

The answer was:

I will be there. If sent by Fox, answer.

G. G. BARNARD.

The witness explained that the words at the bottom of the first telegram meant that the message was free, on State's pass.

James H. Coleman, being still detained by illness in his family, Mr. Stickney read, by consent, a portion of the testimony given by him before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, wherein he testified that he had not sent nor read either of the above dispatches, and had not consulted with Fisk or Gould, or any one else, and felt greatly outraged that his name had been used. Other witnesses, employés or connected with the Erie Railway Company, were then examined, consuming much time in showing why Fisk and Courter should not be made defendants in the Pruyn action, his purpose, of course, being to aid the Fisk party in the Chase suit.

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G. G. BARNARD.

The witness explained that the words at the bottom of the first telegram meant that the message was free, on State's pass.

James H. Coleman, being still detained by illness in his family, Mr. Stickney read, by consent, a portion of the testimony given by him before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, wherein he testified that he had not sent nor read either of the above dispatches, and had not consulted with Fisk or Gould, or any one else, and felt greatly outraged that his name had been used. Other witnesses, employés or connected with the Erie Railway Company, were then examined, consuming much time in showing why Fisk and Courter should not be made defendants in the Pruyn action, his purpose, of course, being to aid the Fisk party in the Chase suit.

The evidence in the case of Bush against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company showed that the respondents had corruptly appointed Fisk and Courter receivers of the property of that Company's stock; and had issued writs of assistance to the Sheriff commanding him to put said Fuller in possession of the same; that the receivership order was granted ex parte, it actually appearing by the papers that the plaintiff had no right or interest in said shares, and that the application was not considered before final judgment in said action, and even before any summons had been served on any of the defendants or any demand made for the property. And Groesbeck's testimony showed that though Barnard's first order was granted on the ground that the shares were not legally issued, the subsequent order compelled the Company to accept the receiver's vote on those very shares. Comment is unnecessary.

Thomas R. Fox, telegraph operator at Poughkeepsie, testified that he saw the respondent at that place on the 6th of August, 1869; that about that time he made copies of telegrams sent by him to and from Barnard, which were identified, and were spoken of, now shown him, and Mr. Stickney offered to read the same, when Mr. Beach objected to the introduction of second any evidence. But the President, with that clearness and promptness which have distinguished him throughout, decided that notice to produce the original having been given, secondary evidence was admissible. Counsel then read the [illegible]

to stay the order appointing Fisk and Courter receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Joseph Bush, John F. Cole, Harris and Parr gave testimony corroborative of the previous witnesses. Thomas D. Sherwood, who was arrested for contempt on an order of Barnard's, in the case of P. A. Lane against the New-York Fire and Warehouse Company, and immediately discharged by him, Barnard admitting that no contempt had been committed, was called just before the adjournment of the Court. The important part of his testimony will be given to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Trials of Office-Seekers—A Waiter of Five Appointments from Greeley in 1862—Ex-Postmaster-General Randall Repudiating Greeley—Unfettered Watchmakers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Greeley wanted a "hiatus" of the patronage during Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and when he did not have all he wanted he was not slow to make complaint. Below is one of his complaining letters to Mr. Chase:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I address you in behalf of Mr. C. A. Perkins, candidate for Collector of Customs at Oswego, in this State. I will not use many words. The Wood-Lisslejohn faction as you know everything in that quarter. Mr. Lisslejohn's old partner, Fitzhugh, is Postmaster, and Mr. Lisslejohn is Collector. Mr. Noxon, Mayor of Oswego, who does not belong to them is ever allowed to hope for anything from the Republican Party. We of the contrary party ask a share. Mr. Perkins has been slandered. He is worthy and capable. I trust he will be appointed.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary Treasury, Washington.

DEATH OF EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

The Postmaster-General will issue an official order announcing the death of Ex-Postmaster-General Randall and directing the draping of the Department, as usual on the death of any former head of the Department.

COUNTING GREELEYITES CHICKENS BEFORE HATCHING.

Senator Kellogg arrived here to-night. He came from New-Orleans by way of the West. At Chicago he met the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, Mr. King, of Minnesota, who, it has been reported, had become a Greeleyite. Mr. King denied the charge, and said he was not only working for Grant and Wilson, but was sure the State would go for Grant by several thousand majority.

SPOTTED TAIL'S BAND GIVEN TO WATER-MELONS WITHOUT MERCY.

Spotted Tail and his band had a council at the Interior Department to-day with Commissioner Walker. They are returning dissatisfied to return and in commending the interview Spotted Tail complained of the heat, and said some of his braves were not feeling well, and he feared they would be sick. The interpreter added an explanation of his own to the effect that watermelons were a novelty to the Indians, and they were eating too many of them. Under Grats Brevet, they never eat them with Dexter.

THE SEATS OF MICHIGAN TO BE CONTESTED.

Postmaster-General Creswell and Senator Chandler will speak in Detroit on Wednesday evening next, at Jackson Thursday, and at Detroit on Friday. Lansing and Jackson are in Gov. Blair's district, where his ranting speeches against the Navy Department will receive attention.

FRANCE.

The Russian Discrimination Cavalry in Paris—Visit of the Czar—The Tenth Semester in Paris.

PARIS, July 26.—President Thiers has sent a dispatch to the Prefects of the Northern Departments, where the miners are on strike, praising those officials for the energetic measures they have taken to prevent disorder and excesses. He tells them they can have 100,000 men, if necessary, to repress disturbances, especially where they are produced by foreign instigators.

It is reported that an International agent from Chicago is among the fomenters of disorder, and that he seeks to induce the miners to emigrate to America.

Cavalry pursued and dispersed a large body of rioters near Denain, taking 100 prisoners.

Strong military cordons have been drawn around the disaffected districts, and the aspect of affairs is improving.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the entire Tariff bill by a vote of 368 yeas to 24 nays.

Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, has arrived in Paris, and dines to-morrow with Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

SPAIN.

Withdrawal of Gen. Ickler's Resignation—Policy Toward the Colored People of Cuba—Don Carlos.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes a rumor that Gen. Sickles, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, has withdrawn his resignation, the differences between him and Senor Ragasta having been settled, through the intervention of Senor Zorilla; and that the Spanish Cabinet determines to carry into effect the liberal measures promised long ago in favor of the colored people of Cuba.

GENEVA, July 26.—Don Carlos has arrived in Lausanne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Galway Contested Election in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 26.—There was some debate in the House of Commons last night on the contested Galway election, and Judge Keogh's dispatch of the case, but nothing action on the subject in the House was found. The House was well filled, as an exciting discussion of Irish topics was anticipated.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

No Session at Geneva Yesterday—Counsel on an Excursion.

GENEVA, July 26—P. M.—No session of the Board of Arbitration was held to-day.

Sir Roundell Palmer and family have gone on an excursion to the river and of the lake.

Counsel and Witness in Waterman—Fenton case Cannot All Sleep.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, July 26.—The organization of a Grant and Wilson Club last evening, in this city, proved an impromptu mass-meeting, and was earnest and enthusiastic. The largest hall in the city was filled. Alexander Campbell was elected President. Watertown and Jefferson County are all right. A grand mass-meeting is to be held on Monday evening, to be addressed by Congressman Roberts, of Utica.

Gen. Anderson's Railroad.

KINGSTON, N.Y., July 26.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, have commenced proceedings looking to a foreclosure of a mortgage against the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, now known as the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, under one mortgage bonds, the Company having failed to meet its interest.

Misery Among the Coal Miners—Appeal Issued to Congress.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the entire North-West for the greater part of the past two days, and telegraphic advices from various points indicate that local damage has been done to crops and property. The rain has been of great benefit to pasturage, and will suffer by consequence if the crop is already ripe. Altogether, the damage to the crops is not likely to prove serious.

Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., July 26.—A boy and a girl, children of a fisherman named Lasser, were in a boat to-day, and the high wind drove the boat into the rapids, and both children were carried over the Falls.

CLIFTON, Canada, July 26.—A boat, containing an old fisherman named Ramsey and his friend, whose name is unknown, was capsized in crossing the River near Chippewa this afternoon. They were carried by the current over the Falls, and no trace of their bodies can be [illegible]

GREELEY AND THE SOUTH.

Letter of an Intensely-Indignant Virginia Gentleman.

The Choice Between a Renowned Warrior and a Renowned Fool.

Catalogue of Greeley's Follies and Lack of Principle.

Should the South Vote for the Vilifier of its Women?

What Greeley Said of the Virtue of Southern Ladies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—Hon. James Lyons, of this city, having been invited by a committee to address a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, to take place at Fredericksburg on the 8th of August, has written the following letter in reply:

RICHMOND, July 22, 1872.

To M. J. Gerrish, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter of the 20th, on behalf of the Republican Committee of Fredericksburg, inviting me to address a Republican meeting at that place on the 8th prox. I am compelled to decline the invitation, as I have done others, although duly sensible of the honor done me. I have a business engagement in Richmond on that day which will prevent me from accepting, if there was no other impediment. But nothing would tempt me to take the stump this Summer except the conviction that

The New-York Times Saturday, July 14, 1900.

Entered at the Post Office at New-York as Second-Class Matter.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE

A meeting of cotton merchants was held yesterday in the old rooms of the Cotton Exchange, and resolutions were passed thanking the Directors for their action in securing the new rooms, and for the completion of the same in a short time, and declaring that after the 1st day of May, to close the rooms on Saturdays at 2 o'clock P. M. during the months of July and August.

The Chairman read the report of the Committee appointed on the 2nd day of May, to draw up rules for the government of the Exchange, which was received and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Spalding said that he thought it would be well to have a special meeting of the Board to elect officers for the ensuing year, as the present Board had been elected for only a few months, and the new rooms were now ready for occupancy.

The Chairman said that the matter was very important, and he thought that all the members should be present at the meeting, and suggested that it be left to the Directors to call a special meeting when they thought proper.

Mr. Spalding said that he thought it would be well to have a special meeting, as there were many questions that were important to the welfare of the Exchange, and which should be settled before the annual election.

The Chairman said he thought that the Directors should

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unprejudiced choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune* of 8th January, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Rose Hoon—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE FAIRY OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WIVES OF NEW-YORK.—Albert W. Aiken and company. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Tribune Club, an excellent summary of political intelligence, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York Journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We vary our political news today with another exceedingly interesting letter from Grace Greenwood, descriptive of her journeyings and adventures in the Yosemite Valley; a letter from our English correspondent; "Poetry of the Period," in which will be found some capital parodies on well-known lyrics; a gossipy letter from Saratoga, and a large amount of other entertaining reading.

The New-York *Herald*, which supports GREELEY just as it supported and defended TWEEDY, is always seeking to create the impression that it *might* possibly advocate Gen. GRANT, if the "Administration papers" would only let it alone, poor thing! The truth about that matter is that when the *Herald* is convinced that its efforts for GREELEY are perfectly useless, and that GRANT is sure of re-election, it will come over to the support of GRANT, and not one day before. In the meantime, the Republicans can get along very well without it. They always have done so, and always will. When did they ever receive any help from it? As for the "attacks" on "enemies of the Administration," about which it keeps up a constant whine, why does it not protest against DANA'S infamous and unmanly slanders, to say nothing of the calumnies it constantly sets afloat itself? The *Herald*, like other Greeley organs, only complains of "attack" when its own miserable fashion gets punished. How does it like the dose we give its friends on our first page today? And by the by, does it support Mr. GREELEY in gratitude for what Mr. GREELEY used to say of the *Herald*?

Mr. GREELEY'S personal organ has made no ineffectual attempt to wriggle out of the charges of his bargaining with Democrats for a party nomination for the Presidency as early as last Fall. The weak disclaimer published on behalf of the Tammany candidate only served to confirm those charges. And now Mr. CARPENTER, of Unadilla, is reported as having made a general denial of the indictment drawn up by the Binghamton Republican, while making such admissions in regard to the details of the bargain as lend strong confirmation to every averment that has been made in regard to it.

Mr. CARPENTER admits that he received five letters from Mr. GREELEY on the subject of becoming the Democratic candidate. The Republican gives the dates of several letters. Mr. CARPENTER further admits that he received three letters on the same subject from HORATIO SEYMOUR; the Republican gives the dates of four. Mr. CARPENTER states very explicitly that he is in favor of treating disabled soldiers of the rebel armies on precisely the same footing as those who fought for the maintenance of the Union, and, if words have any meaning, he attributes a similar opinion to HORACE GREELEY. The letters, whose purport had been given on the testimony of sworn affidavits by the *Republican*, are admitted to be still in existence. If they will bear a different interpretation from that which has been put upon them, there is a very obvious remedy open to the accused parties—publish the letters.

While the Tammany organs—see the *Tribune patrie*—are howling false charges about money sent to North Carolina from the Federal Treasury, reliable information reaches us that the Liberal Committee in this City have forwarded to parties in North Carolina over sixty thousand dollars. The instructions to the recipients of this fund are to employ it in the larger towns so as to change, if possible, five thousand votes. We have no fear that this game will succeed, but we advise our friends in that State to be on their guard. This money, by the way, unquestionably came from the proceeds of the Tammany robberies from our City Treasury. This is reform.

Judge CLERKE, by his able, fearless and patriotic letter, published in yesterday's TIMES, goes to the very marrow of the Presidential question. This eminent jurist, by his well-timed and vigorous appeal, has placed himself at the head of a band of independent Democrats who cannot be sold or silenced by rascalous and unprincipled leaders. Judge CLERKE is the first among us to give manly utterance to sentiments and feelings which exist in the minds of thousands of Democrats. The ambitious and greedy, weary of waiting for office and plunder, may follow SEYMOUR, HOFFMAN, FERNANDO WOOD, and such men, to the support of GREELEY and BROWN; but intelligent, consistent Democrats, with either principles, self-respect, pride, or memories, will not consent to the sacrifice of all that they have cherished and labored for through life. Judge CLERKE has opened a door for all Democrats who wish to preserve their political character. His example will be widely followed here and elsewhere.

Yesterday's receipts on account of the Children's Fund amount to $949 25. Today's picnic will include a number of poor children to whom our reporters distributed tickets, from the most populous sections of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Details in regard to the hour and place of starting will be found in another column, and we trust that some of the subscribers to the fund will attend the embarkation of the youngsters, with whom we expect to fill our excursion barge this morning. A glimpse of the full-hearted, undisguised delight of these poor little waifs at the prospect of a day of unexampled enjoyment, will amply repay anybody for their share in contributing to it. The work of sick relief, as will be observed, proceeds in a manner which is at once methodical and rich in good results. Perhaps the sight of aching want and tearful gratitude would be equally potent in convincing the friends of the little children how well their money has been bestowed.

A Momentous Question.

The election of a President is the most important act which we are called on to perform. Its close and tender relation to our most valued rights and privileges, to the national dignity and to the national progress, is plain and universally recognized. Hence, let people say what they will, or augur what they may, when they come to the test this relation is sensitively borne in mind. It will be generally admitted by men of all parties that among the things he prizes the average loyal American holds most dear the preservation of the Union. There can be no dispute about this. From Bull Run to Appomattox, the pages of our history are crowded with proofs of it, even were they lacking before or after. Hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of money were cheerfully laid down for it. Sacrifice after sacrifice of home, of fortune, of friends, of health, were made for this one end, and none can say that the people reckon the purchase too dearly made. The memorable fact has been demonstrated beyond cavil that loyal America was willing to endure any sacrifice rather than give up the Union. This Union, then, which has cost such blood, and such treasure, holds the first place in the affections of the American voter. Whether it should be so or not is beside the question; there is no disputing the fact.

For this reason, the bearing of the Presidential election upon the interests and the stability of the Union is of the most significant character, and here is without doubt the foremost of those simple considerations we have spoken of, which sophistry, or canvassing, or rhetoric cannot touch. So, when the question is put—How stands Gen. GRANT as regards the Union?—we know instinctively what to say. No answer is needed, is there? Assuredly not. Every man, woman and child in this broad Republic well knows what that answer is; knows that in the list of all the firm, strong, unshrinkable servants and friends of the Union during the war the name of GRANT stands first and most illustrious; and that, as such, it must infallibly go down to posterity wreathed with laurels no less imperishable than those of WASHINGTON and of LINCOLN. In a word, with GRANT the Union is sure. We all remember how there was talk, not long back, of reviving the attempt at secession. The snake, we were told, was scotched, not killed. When the South had time to recover there would be another effort. Such talk was often heard in 1865-70. We have full respect for, and confidence in, the good faith and fraternal feeling of a large portion of the Southern people; but the reply, nevertheless, to the questions we have asked is to be found in the people, the prestige, and the known, indomitable resolution of Ulysses S. Grant. It was late all over the country that here was a man who would save him, who could never forsake the cause of the Union, who would "fight it out on that line" all the time and to the bitter end, but who could not by any earthly consideration be persuaded to forego his devotion to the flag and to the integrity of the national territory. Thus the thought of renewed insurrection, of armies seeking to dissolve the Union, and to establish on its ruins two or more separate States, rapidly declined. But will it always be so, and is there no danger of the revival of that thought or of its seeking to find expression in acts?

The question is a solemn one, and not to be lightly dealt with. None of us who love the Union like even to think of a possible affirmative response. And yet, it must be logically conceded that what has been brought about by certain actual conditions, may be reversed if conditions of an exactly opposite character come into existence. If, for example, there stood at the head of the nation, instead of the universally successful soldier and the uncompromising Unionist, a civilian of totally different type and convictions, it would be folly to say that we should be certain of a continuance of the existing situation. And if, to push matters further, a man were put in the White House who had notoriously admitted the right of secession, who had held free and amicable correspondence with leading secessionists while the country was in the very agony of war, who repeatedly gave counsel, after defeat, that the South should be allowed to go, without further strife, and who finally set the seal of his sympathy with the rebel cause by going bail for the chief who, its head and front, was more responsible than any other man on the continent for the fratricidal struggle—then we must distinctly assert that there would be very serious danger that the ideas and hopes which have sunk out of sight, and almost out of memory, in the presence of GRANT, would revive and flourish again when encouraged by such a successor. We are not so very far away from the war yet. The men are not *all* dead who once fought, and hoped, and prayed, for the Stars and Bars. Successful revolt has more than once in history followed failure; and, were a weak civilian and an eccentric doctrinaire to supplant at this juncture the stern warrior who has so splendidly guarded the Republic, he must have more presumption than judgment who should declare there would be no danger of a repetition of such historical precedents.

It is for this reason, and because of our firm trust in the sagacity and steadfastness of the people, that we feel sure of the result of the contest in November. The swift adhesion to Mr. GREELEY of the Copperheads and leaders of mobs, in short, of all the most blatant friends of the rebellion, betraying as it does the hope that we have suggested, is not lost sight of by the public as one among the many signs of the reaction and disaster that would be promised by his election. As regards this issue of the stability and perpetuity of the Union, in its connection with the Presidential election, neither the friends nor the foes of either candidate can alter the past or its irrefutable lessons. What the two men have done is patent and indelible; and it is impossible for us to believe, within seven short years of that tremendous struggle, with all its hopes and all its fears, and all its glorious victories, that the American people are going to hesitate between the man who saved the Union by his sword, and the man who sought to destroy it by his pen: between the conqueror of Vicksburg and of Richmond, and the faint-hearted pleader for dishonorable secession and a humiliating peace.

The Electoral Problem in England.

The progress of political reform in England is curiously lop-sided. Here, for example, we have a discussion in the House of Commons upon the principle of proportional representation—a matter, the importance of which is, even here, recognized only by the most advanced political thinkers. Yet, any member would have been set down as half crazy who should have introduced a bill providing for universal suffrage, and the author of the proportional representation scheme acknowledged that it would take several years to get a majority of the British Legislature to admit the right of a man who lived in the country to have precisely the same electoral privileges as if he lived in the town. That population should be the basis of representation is, with us, a very familiar axiom; but it sounds rather oddly to hear the principle defended without arguing the principle which is an antecedent to it, viz.: that every male adult, untainted by poverty or crime, has the right to a vote. Perhaps the handful of advanced Liberals who support the scheme of proportional representation believe that when the less of two political anomalies has been corrected, the greater will appear in stronger relief than before, and its speedy removal be thus rendered easier. The existing system of English constituencies is, evidently, as full of absurdities as could well be desired by the most determined opponent of political uniformity. Such a bill as the one adverted to would, for example, give the City of Liverpool eleven representatives instead of three, as at present, and would enable the metropolis to return sixty-two members to the House of Commons instead of twenty-two. That is to say, two of the most important centres of population in England enjoy but one-third of the representation to which, under our system, they would be entitled.

The Proportional Representation bill, which was introduced by Mr. MORRISON, the member for Plymouth, proposes to redistribute the entire country. As it does not seek to increase the existing number of members of the House of Commons, it would give to England and Wales one member for every 46,000 of the population. It seeks to accomplish the representation of minorities as well as an equal distribution of representative power. It discards, accordingly, our system of equal electoral districts and provides for constituencies large enough to return not less than three members. Where, for instance, a constituency is entitled to return three members, it is divided into three districts, each of which returns one member. Each elector has three votes, but is allowed to give only one vote to any candidate. Thus a minority of one-third can elect one member, and the majority two-thirds the other two. The scheme is opposed by the Ministry, but is supported by Mr. GLADSTONE and by the Liberal party generally. It is objected, justly enough, to all such plans, that they are merely stepping-stones to the adoption of Mr. HARE'S scheme in its entirety, which is confessedly the only perfect system of minority representation. Mr. MORRISON'S plan keeps up the semblance of local ties, and enlists, for whatever it is worth, the influence of local pride in the selection of law-makers. Mr. HARE'S scheme, on the other hand, abolishes the locality principle altogether, and would, were it applied say to the election of members of Congress, permit any 30,000 voters or so collected, it might be from every State in the Union, to return a representative of their own shade of political opinion. To such complexion all devices for minority representation necessarily tend, and it is, of course, natural enough that they should be opposed by people who believe in the efficacy of the ties of locality to assist in the proper selection of representatives. On the other hand, the gross perversion of equal rights of representation perpetuated by the majority system in every country where it is supreme, renders the ultimate sacrifice of the ties of locality in politics a comparatively slight loss when placed against the large measure of good to be attained by the adoption of the minority principle. There will be an opportunity this Fall of watching the operation of the three-cornered constituency plan in Illinois. From the tone of the discussion on Mr. MORRISON'S bill in the House of Commons, it is very clear that it will be a long time before there will be an opportunity given to test its efficacy in the election of English members of Parliament.

Judge Keogh on Circuit.

Twenty-five years ago the people of this country sympathized with the Irish. They regarded them as down-trodden and oppressed people, who had been forced by grinding landlords and a worthless aristocracy into "the wild justice of revenge," and who only needed fair play and equal rights to show that they had the qualities of excellent citizens. As time went on, they seemed in a fair way to gain their due. O'CONNELL'S triumph in emancipation began to bear fruit in sound legislation, railways carried the elements of civilization into remote districts, and the Encumbered Estates act swept from the land the pauper gentry who so long had oppressed it. "Only rid us of that alien Church," said one, "and we shall be satisfied." "Just give us a land-law securing to the poor tenant an interest in his improvements, and we shall desire nothing more," said another. "In a Catholic country, Sir, all places should be open to Catholics," put in a third, "then we shall have no ground of complaint."

Well, all this has been done. The alien Church is gone. The poor tenant has his interest secured. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is today a staunch supporter of the Church of Rome. Are the people satisfied? Is the country contented? Ten days ago Justices KEOGH and LAWSON set off for the Assizes. Their progress was made with precautions recalling those devised when, two years ago, BISMARCK made a journey through beleaguered France. A pilot-engine preceded the train which conveyed "Her Majesty's Judges;" attached to the locomotive were two carriages conveying soldiers. Every station on route was held by police under arms, a cordon of cavalry and infantry kept the line from the depot at the Assize town to the Court-house. Within that edifice swarmed constabulary. The whole atmosphere bristled with bayonets and side-arms.

And what was all this about? Simply because, in a country remote from the scene of Messrs. KEOGH and LAWSON'S judicial operations, the former had, albeit a member of the Church of Rome, dared, in deference to his solemn duties as a Judge, to denounce the infamous intimidation practiced on their servile flocks by priests in high places. This Right Honorable traitor had positively the audacity to speak out, and in language certainly the reverse of mealy-mouthed, to express his just sense of the scandalous conduct of no less a person than the most Reverend JOHN MAC HALE, titular Archbishop of Tuam. For such a monster hanging would be all too good. Flames are the only strand wherein to wrap the man who positively did not hesitate to "report" this appointee of the Infallible Father as a person who had lent himself to corrupt influences, and if being burnt in effigy can inflict wounds, poor Judge KEOGH must be scarred indeed by this time. Nor must it be assumed that he alone is to bear all the wrath of his enlightened and enthusiastic countrymen. They have an ample stock remaining for less eminent participators in his infamy. When the great hewer and benefactor, Sir BENJAMIN GUINNESS, died, he left a son, on whom his mantle fell. Sir ARTHUR'S great ambition seems to be that he may render himself worthy of his sire. The wretched estates which his father bought from pauper peers are now thriving fields, dotted with snug homesteads; and with the view of matching his father's noble gift to Dublin—the restoration of St. Patrick's at a cost of $200,000—Sir ARTHUR has just given it an Exhibition of Art, to which all the world is flocking. But in the eyes of holy Rome, what count such trumpery services as this against the outrageous conduct of Sir ARTHUR in giving evidence in relation to priestly intimidation? Retribution is at hand. Here is what the post has brought the Irish Times:

"GUINNESS.—We are ordered to inform you that an Orange whelp, the son (bastard our sources and people's information says) of a certain brewer, and whose father you and your fraternal establishment have saved an ecclesiastical scrape, and whom you fondled as a puppy in the Freeman's Journal, and likewise gave a handsome subscription to CHARLES NOLAN'S—the debauched paternal ejaculation—died before a week, your life is not worth a month's purchase, for we will send you a bullet through your head. Your days are numbered. Prepare to meet your God. Signed on behalf of the Committee, CAPTAIN MOONLIGHT. Let the Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR GUINNESS take heed to himself, as we have a person hired to shoot you and him, and he intends to take everything away."

One resident Galway gentleman has already broken up his establishment and quitted the country since receiving a similar letter. Many a man who is brave enough to make light of such threats himself gives way under his wife's anxiety. Will it be extraordinary if Lady OLIVE GUINNESS persuades her husband that Cong Abbey, their Galway home, is unhealthy? It is a miserable business. How is a country to prosper with such influences ever spreading their pestilent influences on all sides? Possibly it was not without a thought of the circumstances we have detailed that Mr. GLADSTONE told Sir ROBERT PEEL—himself an Ex-Chief Secretary of Ireland—two nights ago, that the Government must take the Jesuit Expulsion bill of 1820 into "serious consideration." There are many who will say, "Oh for one hour of brave old BRIAN BORU" in the green isle. Surely the first Sir ROBERT PEEL knew well what he was about when, in his will, he expressly prohibited a penny of his ever being invested in Irish land or securities.

A Lucky Escape.

The proceedings at the Central Criminal Court sitting at the Old Bailey are not often of any direct interest to people in America. Such a trial as that of the famous and still mysterious "claimant" in the Tichborne case is read here, doubtless, with hardly less curiosity than on the spot where it occurs, but the ordinary misdeeds, their investigation and punishment, that transpire three thousand miles away we regard with but languid attention. A case, however, was dealt with a fortnight ago in the Court named which affects us, or rather might have affected us, to a considerable degree. In other words, if the London Recorder had not sent Mr. HARRY BENSON to hard labor for a twelvemonth, that ingenious gentleman might have victimized the philanthropic people of this country to a very handsome tune. Mr. BENSON is clearly one of the cleverest rascals going. No common knave could cheat a Lord Mayor out of a thousand pounds at a stroke; and this is what Mr. BENSON did with Sir THOMAS DAKIN.

The crafty fellow first got samples of stationery dies with the stamps of various public departments in France. Then he wrote for himself flattering letters of introduction, signing them among other names, with those of M. SAY, Prefect of the Seine, and M. ST. HILAIRE, Secretary to M. THIERS. Thus armed, he went to Lord Mayor DAKIN and gravely informed him that he was the Marquis DE MORANCY, and likewise the Maire of Chateaudun. He explained that his town was nearly ruined, and that he came to solicit subscriptions. The Lord Mayor was deceived, and after consulting with Mr. ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD and Col. STUART WORTLEY—members of the French Relief Committee—gave BENSON the thousand pounds. The fraud was discovered and the culprit arrested, and it is now made public that, when apprehended, he was just on the point of transferring the scene of his artistic operations to the United States. What he meant to do here the following copy of a document, which was found on his person, will partly explain:

"Thing to be done on immense scale or not at all. $100,000 not worthy of attention if to be divided among all towns that have suffered. Thing must be a hit, and to be remembered in future years—namely, that England and America, or America alone, have rebuilt the French cities destroyed. Little help to be expected from England, who has already done a great deal. Would America not be more flattered and proud to have been the sole contributor toward the reconstruction of France? What would be the amount that could be collected? Would it be necessary for me to visit all the cities of America, and what cities? Would it be necessary for me to return to Paris, or could I sail at once from England? Is it requisite that I should immediately depart?"

The ingenious BENSON seems to have a sagacious perception of the national distaste for doing anything by halves, and we have not the least doubt, had he escaped the clutches of the London Police, he would have driven a flourishing trade here. Under the circumstances, we rejoice that the Recorder did not think it was "requisite" Mr. BENSON should "immediately depart," and that we have been spared a swindle which American tenderness toward France might easily have swelled into very large proportions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Hon. JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, Va., wields the pen of a ready and incisive writer. From a Southern standpoint his arraignment of Mr. GREELEY leaves nothing to be desired on the score either of vigor or plain-speaking. There are men, it appears, among the Southern Democrats who have enough self-respect left to resent with all the force of wounded pride the gross insults which have been heaped upon themselves and all they hold dearest by a man who is now the candidate of their party. Partisan warfare is one thing; scurrility, indecency and foul-mouthed abuse are weapons which must eventually recoil upon those who use them. Mr. GREELEY is finding this out NOW, and will have, if we mistake not, fuller experience of it before the campaign is over.

A curious story comes to us about the relations of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, with the late Erie Ring. We give the details for what they are worth, premising only that the information comes from a trustworthy source, and that we see and no reason to doubt its authenticity. We suppressed the other day the materials for a complete history of the iniquity of Erie were well nigh as ample as they were ever likely to be. It seems, however, that the series of corrupt manœuvres by which FISK and GOULD obtained and kept control of the Erie Road attended further than most people suppose on Gov. HOFFMAN'S signature of the Receiver Classification act left an indelible stain on the Executive record of New-York while. If Gov. RANDOLPH sold himself to FISK and GOULD in the manner reported, New-Jersey must share our ignominy.

The most ingenious novelist could not invent wills more extraordinary than those which are actually made. The English Court of Chancery has just been dealing with one of these curiosities of eccentricity. There died not long ago, in the Mr. HOPE of Fortune Hall Hotel, Westminster, a gentleman possessing property to the amount of $60,000 a year. By a clause in his will he prohibited the sum of $1,000 a year (some say $5,000) the person whom I might have wished to marry, but to whom she should not survive me, when I bequeath $5,000 more (certain sources named) to her and divide the same to and among the three oldest girls, the same being under ten, of three agricultural laborers living nearest Milborne Hall. A Mrs. Wilson presently came forward as the person whom he had wished to marry, and the daughters of the laborers opposed her claim. In behalf of the former substantial evidence was adduced to prove that Mr. HOPE had repeatedly offered her marriage while she was in his service as cook, but, notwithstanding the representations of her relations in favor of a union so peculiarly advantageous, she steadily declined his proposals, and ultimately married the man of her choice, who was manager of some lead works. Mr. HOPE'S residuary legatee, a sister, offered no opposition to Mrs. WILSON'S claim, but the Vice-Chancellor said that the intention in the testator's will was too vague to stand. In the end the matter took the most proper shape by a compromise being effected, whereby the money was equally divided between Mrs. WILSON and the three laborers' daughters. Now what in the name of wonder could have been the object of this most eccentric testator? Why an miles out of the honest road to make our penniless trounce?

It is not often that ghost stories assume such a practical dollar and cent character as one which was recently the subject of investigation in an Irish Court. JAMES ALLEN prosecuted an elderly man, FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, for leaving his service without notice. "What do you say to this, ARMSTRONG?" asked the Magistrate. "Oh, your honor, Sir, at night, when all was asleep, the house was nearly thrown down; the way things were rattled in the kitchen, I heard and saw the lights, and then a white woman came to my bed. Oh, your reverence, your worship, I was scared to death. Before the white woman came, many a night the great heavy things rolled over me in my bed, and crushed me to death. I leave myself to the mercy of the Court. Punish me as light as you can, but, for GOD'S sake, don't bid me go back where I escaped with my life. I would not take the whole wide world and go near it another night." The Magistrate ordained that the victim of the ghostly tyranny be discharged, and paid for the period he served. A decree which must be encouraging to deserters of all kinds to invoke the assistance of the supernatural.

Apropos of the Greek criminal deputation to our shores, the Athens correspondent of a London paper says: "Instead of pardoning the criminals and transporting them to America, the Greek Government lately executed ten brigands, seven at Patras and three at Missolonghi. Extreme harshness against brigandage continues; and a notable circumstance, several criminals who had fled to Turkey have been arrested; whereas that country was, until lately, their Alsatia."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A New-Englander's Rebuke to Horace Greeley for His Insult to New-England—Another Vote Lost for the Weathercock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a New-Englander, and as such I desire to enter my protest against the cowardly insult buried at New-England by Horace Greeley in his recent letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The statement therein made that New-England kept Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, from the United States Senate is false, and Mr. Greeley knows it. Her Senators voted, as did every other Republican Senator, against admitting Mr. VANCE to a seat in the Senate, from a high sense of duty and in obedience to the laws of the land. They could have done no more, no less. To have admitted VANCE to the seat which he claimed would have been disloyalty on the part of the Senate, as well as an insult to the nation itself. New-England, as a corporate body, had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and in no way interfered with it, but it was the Senate itself which refused to admit Mr. VANCE as a Senator, on the ground that he was disqualified by the laws of the United States from entering the Senate. Would Mr. Greeley have our Senators obey or disobey the laws which they themselves have made? As well might he have accused the States of the great North-west of keeping Mr. VANCE from the Senate as to say that New-England did, and this he probably would have done had he not supposed that he might secure to himself Southern votes by this malicious and unmanly attack upon New-England.

Mr. Greeley hails from New-Hampshire and so do I, and I was inclined to give him my support in the coming contest, but this insult, ungenerous, unkind and untrue as it is, to the brave Senators and patriotic people of the land of my birth, decides at once my action, as it will thousands of others. I love New-England, her schools and her privileges. I glory in the valor of her sons and the loyalty of her people, and I honor her Senators for refusing to keep the seat from the disgrace by his presence (a Americus Senator who, early in the rebellion, declared: "We will carry on this war until we have filled salt so full of Yankees that their heels shall stick out of the windows." So, Mr. Greeley, New-England is not yet ready to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, and welcome, with equal rights and privileges, the Americus Senators. Nor does she pardon the murder of her sons with such a sentiment as that. The latter was written, or rather this stump-speech was made, by the Tammany candidate, for no other purpose than to arouse Southern hostility toward New-England, and thereby secure for him the vote of South Carolina. But the object will fail. The old North State is already secured to liberty and loyalty, and when the ides of next November shall come, New-England will rebuke this cowardly insult by giving her electoral vote solid for the people's candidates, Grant and Wilson. Truly is the nation in danger when Presidential candidates so far forget their manliness, their honor and their duty, as to resort to any lowness, and to the use of any means of votes and the carrying of elections. Let New-England take heed to them. The mask is off. The fiend is big with peril. "A repose dwells" no "in the bosom of Tammany Hall and the Kuklux of the Carolinas have struck hands in treason, everywhere, peace exists the reason of an imperiled Republic. Mr. Greeley, if you would be President, take the advice of the New-York *World* and "write no more letters."

A. W. T.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1872.

The "Freelance" Said.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication in the *Tribune* of the 23d inst., headed "Politics at Yonkers," wherein I am represented as having addressed a Greeley and Brown meeting at that place. From the fact that I was not present at the meeting and knew nothing of it, and from the further fact that other persons mentioned in the article as Greeley men are pronounced Grant men, it is evident the communication was intended by the writer as a joke, and the Freelance has been unconsciously imposed upon. I have warmly espoused the cause which I presume many other Republicans have experienced, of their warm personal attachment to Mr. Greeley in conflict with convictions of policy to party and country. The strength of the party in the convictions of their sole identity determined. I regard Mr. Greeley in no other light than a political apostate; and while I am forced to this conclusion, I feel more in sorrow than mere for the old man, and would, if my position, throw the veil of forgetfulness over his shame, the contentment of party and principle.

"Those few days are past, forever."

MARY E. BELL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1872.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Democratic Wrangling in Rank by Quarters—Showing that Cleaves Will Come Over—Revival of the Confederate Soldier Question at the Front.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.—The Democrats here are whistling loud to keep their courage up. Judge MORRIMON, their candidate for Governor, returned from his stumping tour in the West, and says he is very confident that he will have 10,000 majority. He was equally confident last Fall that the Democrats would carry the State, but it happened that they did not. On the other hand advices of the most encouraging character continue to be received from the Republicans in all parts of the State, but especially in the West. Careful estimates made today from the latest news show that the State is reasonably sure for Caldwell by 13,000.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The Democrats have broken loose two more, and such affairs as the outrage upon Gov. HARRIMAN, at Charlotte, the appearance of the Ku-klux in Chatham, the Dupuis County murder, and other similar occurrences, are laying the affect of forcing more moderate Democrats, who desire peace and security in their homes, into the Republican ranks.

INTIMIDATION DOES NOT WORK.

The election of 1870 was carried by this sort of thing, intimidating Republicans; but this year it is not so useful, as Republicans do not frighten so well as they did. So far as known, very few will be deterred from going to the polls, and there is general confidence that the whole State ticket, and at least five members of Congress, will be elected. Nothing is considered in the least doubtful but the Legislature.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The canvass continues very active on the Republican side, and there will be no abatement until the voting begins. Frederick DOUGLASS went to Wilmington today, where he speaks tomorrow night, after which he proceeds to Warrenton, where he speaks at the great barbecue on Tuesday. Secretary DELANO returned here today from Fayetteville, where he had a splendid meeting, and proceeds hence for Washington. Notwithstanding his rough experience, Gov. HARRIMAN has proceeded on his tour through the West, in which region Gen. BAKER, of Minnesota, and Col. WARWICK, of New-York, are also speaking. All the Republican candidates for Congress, who without exception are men of highest character, and admirable speakers, are still on stump and daily making converts. There was never a better prospect of victory than now. It is sure to be decisive. It may be overwhelming. E. C.

Details of the Scene at Charlotte—The Mayor to Be Lynched—The Crowd—The City Marshal Looks on—Free Speech Stifled by Governor's Reckless Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.—The *Era* of tomorrow will contain the following:

"It was announced during the day (July 26) that Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, would address the people of Charlotte, N. C., in the public square, that night. Quite a large crowd, two-thirds white, collected, and at about 9 o'clock the Governor made his appearance on the stand and commenced his address. But in about five minutes it became very apparent that he would be put down, as cries were continually uttered, 'Put him out!' 'Go home!' Then a systematic hooting commenced, their backers being formidably intrenched upon a pile of brick, the use being given by the son of the Mayor in a feigned voice, and it never failed to bring out the dirty insolence of a large number of white and half-grown boys who were gathered together immediately in rear and right of the speaker. This organized trash, representing the lowest of democracy and their satellites, backed opposite to the way of answers, and amid their brazen hoots right up under the Governor's nose, shouting with all their might in his face. Some five times the speaker had to stop and beg of them to keep quiet, to let him alone, &c., and frequently he stood still until they felt satisfied by stopping their noises at their pleasure. The outrage was the most insulting, glaring and mean attempt, done in a mean way, that ever was known to make free speech.

The Governor was finally forced to give it up, and stepped back upon the ground to leave, when a rushing surge was made against him which threw him nearly to the ground. But he was rescued by several friends who forced their way in front of the assailants, thus getting the Governor out of their clutches.

One of the leaders, Trevenant, drew a pistol, and at this stage of the proceedings several others rushed up. The son of the Mayor mounted the stand and gave a shout which brought the 'old man,' the Mayor, who made after the pistol man to stop the row, it not being necessary to go any further now, as they had got rid of Gov. HARRIMAN, which was the studied and planned object. Immediately up jumped Col. E. A. Osborne, Kuklux, and commenced a harangue, followed by Mills and Graham. The Marshal of the city was a quiet looker-on, and after being appealed to several times crept softly and slowly up near the speakers and whispered very easy to the 'rowdy hounds' to stop, as he says, which they did for about two minutes, when the Marshal stepped off as easily as he came, and then in five minutes the speaker was forced to quit. Human nature, worn out by mortification at the bad treatment, could stand it no longer. Other police officers were scattered about, but they, insulting their Mayor, being in the interest of the 'Put him out,' 'Go home' crowd, kept well out of sight until they got rid of Gov. HARRIMAN, when they became very anxious to keep the peace, and showed themselves conspicuously around, so that their friends could see how nice it was done. So ended free speech from an amiable, right-minded man of liberal views, upon the spot where the first declaration of liberty was made."

This was written by an eye-witness of the outrage, which has caused a great sensation wherever the facts have become known.

E. C.

What a Respectable Editor Thinks of Dana, the Slanderer.

From the Providence Journal, June 27.

In the personal assaults that have been made upon Gen. GRANT, upon his character, upon his family, upon all that is connected with him, there is nothing singular. The purest, the best and the most illustrious of his predecessors were subjected to the same vituperation, and it will in the end affect him as little as it did them. It will in this case, as in the cases before, recoil upon the slanderers, and arouse in the American people that just indignation that never can stay always feel against a political warfare carried on by personal enmity. It seems, when we read these atrocious calumnies, that they are sensational; but we have only to turn back to the records of previous elections to see how history repeats itself. It is the old story over again.

Perhaps the meanest of these assaults are those upon the daughter of GEN. GRANT, a girl not out of her school-days, who can only be known with sweet friends of her father, and who has received from his friends more the attentions that might naturally be extended to the child of an illustrious soldier and the host of a great nation. Nothing could be more serious than the attempt to make them her detriment; but she is the daughter of the President, and neither her sex nor her tender years nor the purest character of her conduct can protect her from those who fasten the fangs of calumny and insult upon everything that bears the name of GRANT. We did not envy the sentiment with which men can speak to or write of a President, or regard themselves as gentlemen, when in any way connected with such a sentiment as that. The letter was written, or rather this stump-speech was made, by the Tammany candidate, for no other purpose than to arouse Southern hostility toward New-England, and thereby secure for him the vote of South Carolina. But its object will fail. The old North State is already secured to liberty and loyalty, and when the ides of next November shall come, New-England will rebuke this cowardly insult by giving her electoral vote solid for the people's candidates, Grant and Wilson. Truly is the nation in danger when Presidential candidates so far forget their manliness, their honor and their duty, as to resort to any lowness, and to the use of any means of votes and the carrying of elections. Let New-England take heed to them. The mask is off. The fiend is big with peril. "A repose dwells" no "in the bosom of Tammany Hall and the Kuklux of the Carolinas have struck hands in treason, everywhere, peace exists the reason of an imperiled Republic. Mr. Greeley, if you would be President, take the advice of the New-York *World* and "write no more letters."

A. W. T.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate continues quiet; there is, however, considerable inquiry for Boulevard and Riverside Park lots from speculators. At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, July 26, Josiah M. Miner sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot 20 by 98, situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to Joan V. Wheeler for $20,250. The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 98.9, to Friday, Aug. 9. By order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, also announced that the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the east side of Avenue A, 264 feet south of Third-street, was adjourned, on account of satisfactory settlements of the case.

Joseph McGuire also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 418 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 71.4, to Friday, Aug. 2. By order of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, Riker, Hasse & Co., No. 5 Pine-street, report the sale, by private contract, of the premises on the north-east corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, 48 by 102, for $225,000.

The following property will be offered at the Exchange to-day, (Saturday, July 27,) by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, Edgar T. Ruggles, referee: The double tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 209 South Fifth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue.

Exchange Sales Friday, July 26, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James R. Miller.

1 S. and 1 E. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 23d-st., 20.8/12 ..... $20,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 26.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 99th-st., 100.11/12 ..... $25,500
Broadway, e. s., 108.1 1/2 s. of 39th-st., 52.10/12 105,000
39th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 .....
Catharine-st., e. s., No. 45, 22x44, h. and l. O. and G. 16,000
New Bowery, w. s., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, s. of James-st., 75 10/12 ft. n. of Division-st., 75 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 75 ft. n. and n. s. mkt. 2,500
Norfolk-st., e. s., 91 ft. n. of Division-st., 18x75, and rear lot adjoining above on s. and basement, 24x25 ft. 4,000
Washington-st., s. s., corner Cedar-st., 18x56.6, h. and l., mortgage $16,000 11,000
Wooster, s. s., (No. 127,) 45 ft. e. of Prince-st., 25x100, h. and l. 23,000
38th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., mortgage $9,000 10,250
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 6,000
40th-st., n. s., 94.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.2/12x46x47.7 x 136.1 5,500
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., half part, mortgage $6,000 6,500
41st-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5, h. and l., mortgage $9,000 10,000
41st-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5, h. and l., mortgage $15,000 17,000
42d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 6,000
79th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 30x102.2, foreclosure, mortgage $14,000 8,000
80th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2, h. and l. 9,000
Again, ... 30,834
86th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.11 6,700
121st-st., s. s., corner 7th-av., 25.6x98 15,700
125th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.10/12x99.11, h. and l. 16,000
126th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 9,000
Mav., w. s., 127.3 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25.6x101.8, 1871. 9,000
Same, ... 19,500
The av., n. s., corner 86th-st., 134.11/12x101.5/12x irr. 123,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Greenwich-av., Nos. 47 and 49, Columbia Gardens, 6 years, per year $6,000
Bowery, s. s., No. 207, 12 years, per year 2,400

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 FOR SALE, IN THE UPPER part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantels in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x218; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 24th Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.; six well-located building lots, and a fine farm of 100 acres at New-London, consisting of meadow, 40 to 50 acres; with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls; cellar under the whole; running from front to rear; the grounds are in front under and handsomely shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and convenient; on the property is a lake, water-fall and mill; ground all laid about six acres; the entirety can be had for $30,000 or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $20,000; on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City. Also, steam-engine, boilers, shafting, belting, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 36 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; title cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c., on a macadamized road; small orchard; 600 c. terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lots in every village for sale or to let. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 30 Broadway, Sole Agents.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful country residence for sale; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; $6,000; a bargain. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. C. W. DAILEY, No. 2 Wilson-st., Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE.—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st and Park-place, annex or ill-service. Apply at No. 42 Irving-place, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 38 Bleecker-st.

STORE NO. 20 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET, a New-York Hotel Location. Apply to Paper, metal or leather trade. Moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 220 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, 21 Pinehurst, (Long Island,) containing eleven rooms, bath, dry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; country quiet; rent $400 a year. J. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 37 and 39 Front-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 37 EAST 19TH-ST., with all modern improvements, and has just been put in order. For rent and permit, apply to E. CLARK, No. 16 Gramercy-park.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-HAVEN to a private family or letter one year from Oct. 1. The house is on Prospect-st, and Pierpont-av., in the pleasantest and healthiest part of the City of New-Haven, twenty-one rooms completely furnished, gas and water throughout, stables and large garden; grounds handsome. Address Box 1,078 New-Haven, Conn.; or apply at JOHN HAY, 181 Eagle, Room No. 16, No. 7 Mutual-pl., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SMALL, NEAT house, Mott street, gas and water, nine rooms, $75 per month; between 7th and 8th ave.; rent, $300. DENHAM & CO., No. 24 West 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ADELBERGER HEIRS against BARETTA ADELBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of June, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by James R. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Avenue D, said point being distant southerly one hundred and fifteen feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenue D with the southerly side of Fourth-street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue D, one hundred feet; thence easterly one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly one hundred feet; thence westerly one hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 15, 1872. WILLIAM H. ADELBERGER, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Adelberger, deceased

ANCHOR LINE.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIPS every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, foot of BEAVER-ST.

CABIN PASSAGE, $60 GOLD.
STEERAGE, $30 GOLD.

Including wine, bedding, and every requisite for the voyage. Passengers booked to or from all parts of Europe at the lowest rates. Through tickets to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, Geneva, Basle, Zurich, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Madrid, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, Odessa, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, Calcutta, Bombay, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Havana, Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall, Panama, San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 19 BROADWAY, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

YOUNG'S LINE OF STEAMERS

DIRECT FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA.

The splendid new iron screw steamship ATLAS, Capt. ——, will sail from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $100 gold.
Steerage passage, $40 gold.

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

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CUNARD LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

THE FIFTH PICNIC.

Nearly One Thousand Children Going By the Hudson To-Day.

Organization of the Up-town District—Amount Received to Date for the Fund, $13,439 55—Scenes Among the Sick.

Today our fifth excursion takes place, when we expect to take nearly one thousand children up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. The children will be gathered by the teachers of the Home Schools from the immediate neighborhood of those institutions. The party will assemble on the pier at the foot of West Forty-sixth-street, at 8 o'clock, and as soon as all are embarked the barge Sarah Smith and tug will start for the park. The provisions for the picnic will be on the usual scale, consisting of 4,500 sandwiches, 300 quarts of ice-cream, two large cans of fresh milk, 1,000 pieces of cake, one box lemons, one barrel of sugar, 2,000 pounds of ice, several pounds of tea and coffee, &c. A brass band will be present and a sufficient force of Police to protect the party will also accompany the excursion. None of the children will be over fourteen years of age, and the number of adults have been limited to eighty-five, as it has been found that a larger number is inconvenient and unnecessary.

Next week we shall give three picnics. The newsboys, 900 strong, will start on Tuesday for Oriental Grove, on the Sound, and have a mammoth chowder. On Thursday the "Stokes Excursion" occurs, when 900 women and young children will visit the Oriental Grove. On Saturday the "Stock Exchange Excursion" will take place, when we propose to take nearly 1,000 children from the Fifth Ward up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park. All the arrangements have been made for feeding and caring for this large number of women and children, the details to be published hereafter.

We received yesterday the sum of $340 25, which makes the fund $13,689 65. The following are the contributions:

Frederick Billings	$50 00
C. C. Waite	10 00
S. D. McMullen	25 00
R. P. A	25 00
D. D. T. Marshall	25 00
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	25 00
Clerks of National Park Bank	20 00
Mamie, Lily, Gertrude, Rosalty, Mayer, Charley, Myron, Leonard	10 00
"XX"	10 00
J. C. H., New Jersey	10 00
Dr. Cameron	10 00
E. B	5 00
Mrs. T	5 00
Annie	5 00
Roman, G. B	5 00
H. M., for the twins	5 00
Three Little Children at Newport	3 00
Mrs. C. J	3 00
Maude, Lelie, and Florie	3 00
Baby, (Stamford, Conn.)	2 00
W. J. S	2 00
Howard and Percey	2 00
J. T. B	2 00
A. C. C	1 00
Alice Maude	1 00
Two little girls in Wisconsin	25
Total	$319 25

Contributions forward by E. H.:

Cash	$5 00
F	5 00
Contentment	1 00
"G"	2 00
"Old Iron"	5 00
Bad Dickey	1 00
Everhard	1 00
"W"	1 00
B	1 00
W	1 00
H	1 00
F	1 00
P	1 00
"Golden Drops"	1 00
Dolly Vardon	1 00
Jersey	1 00
C	50
Moyune	50
Formosa	50
Chan	50
Total	$90 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received direct	$319 25
Per E. H	90 00
Total	$409 25
Previously acknowledged	13,280 30
Aggregate of fund	$13,689 55

Messrs. Wynkoop & Hallenbeck have tendered, as their contribution to the fund, all printing, &c., necessary for the picnics and relief movements, the offer being accepted.

The Up-town District for Relieving the Sick is now fairly organized. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has been appointed General Superintendent of all that section of the City lying above Fourteenth-street and immediately contiguous to the North and East Rivers. The head-quarters for the North River division, extending from Fifth-avenue to the river front, will be at Nos. 623 and 625 Seventh-avenue, corner of Forty-third street. The East River head-quarters is located in Forty-third-street, between the Grand Central Depot and Madison-avenue. As these districts are very extensive, a large number of visitors will be required to properly cover the territory embraced, therefore we are anxious to secure the services of clergymen, tract-distributors, missionaries, and any one interested in this important work. Those who desire to enroll themselves as visitors will please send their names to Dr. Tyng, at the House of the Evangelist, No. 623 Seventh-avenue, designating the precise locality in which they propose to labor. As soon as the necessary number of visitors is secured, the work will be entered upon in earnest. Cards, books and circulars will be prepared at once for the use of Dr. Tyng's district.

The Board of Trustees of the Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity have tendered their co-operation. A portion of the visitation and medical attention will be performed by that institution between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

The Sick Poor in the Five Points—The Words of a Sufferer.

The kind deeds of the TIMES Relief Fund will be gratified to hear of the improvement in the condition of a number of the most deserving cases yesterday. Several children who had received prompt aid, both medical and material, were seen yesterday in the streets. Several more cases have come to Mr. Stokes's notice, among which the following may be mentioned:

Found recently near the Five Points, sick in a cellar, two children sick; called a physician to attend them.

Visited a very severe case in Orchard-street, found a child suffering from a severe cut in the head; mother of the child in destitute. Found Mrs. J. mortified; the husband had been out of employment for three years; five in the family, one child sick; physician called in; sent by Mr. O'Connor for an order to supplies, in way of provisions.

Relieved a small grave in Mulberry-street; found an Italian physician attending sick mother, five in family. She needed meat for beef-tea, and some tea and sugar, which were purchased for her at a cost of fifty-five cents.

Descended fourteen steps below the level of the street, found in a miserable dece cellar a poor woman in destitute condition. Her husband sick in the hospital. Her child died in an hour from Summer complaint. Benefit to her, thirty-three cents worth of groceries and milk, for which she received a hearty "God bless you." The only light which enters the room comes through the open area grating. For a few days past the mother has searched for those whom the sunshine could enter. To that hole the sun's rays never penetrate.

In a garret room, 8 by 9 feet, with a hole in the roof for a window, found two families trying to live. Six persons are domiciled here, including a child dying with consumption. Purchased cod-liver oil and milk for the sufferer, costing $1 25. Cases of this kind will be consistent with the object for which the fund was raised.

A most deplorable sight was yesterday witnessed at No. 46 Thomas-street. In the old house reside sixteen families, of mixed races, with a large number of children. In one room on on of the upper floors was found a family consisting of father, mother and three children. A broken chair and a stool were the only furniture; the children, almost without clothing, scrambling for potatoes on the floor. The father, J. P., works in the market, but has only partial employment; and even what little he does earn is not applied to the best effect. For the sake of the children, relief in the shape of nourishing food was supplied, in the hope that such action might influence the parents to make some better efforts for their children's sake.

In a rear house, behind No. 109 Greene-street, on the top floor, was found Mrs. B., watching at the bedside of her only child, aged thirteen months. The doctors had all given up the babe, and three days ago said it could not live two hours. Patiently she sat in her gable-roof garret, watching, waiting and attending upon her little one, hoping, as it were, against hope. Her apartment was called a furnished room, although but little furniture was in it, and $2 per week was paid for the accommodation. Her means had been exhausted in paying for doctors, and when the order was made to send her one, a look of distress was seen on the mother's countenance, until she was informed that both medical attendance and medicines would be furnished free of cost. As the case of the child seemed to be critical, the visitor took the liberty of once to Dr. Thurman, who gave it prompt attention.

In a respectable house in Minetta place, and in a garret room, was found an aged woman, who had been supported by her daughter until an accident had caused the latter to be taken to hospital. Since that time the mother had supported herself by selling almost every article of furniture, until when found she had only even a second chair, and but little food in the house. The visitor supplied her at once with groceries and bread from the TIMES fund to last her for one week, and the tearful accents with which she thanked him told well that she had not expected such assistance. A visitor will continue to watch the case, and render assistance as far as can be done under the circumstances.

The following cases were reported through the East-side District, and were also investigated by a TIMES representative.

At No. 311 East Eleventh-street was found by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mrs. U., an aged woman, not only sick, but also suffering from the wants of the actual necessaries of life. The home was clean but vesy scantily furnished, and no fire had been procured. The case was referred to Dr. Crampton, and an order for various articles of food was promptly supplied. Another case of Mrs. S. was found in the same house and relieved.

In a rear house, at No. 260 Delancey-street, was found a widow, Mrs. P., with six children, the youngest about two years old, being six from the best. At the time the visitor called there was not a morsel of food in the house, nor did the widow expect to get any until Saturday night, when she'd take home the articles of clothing which she had to wash and "get up." An order was at once given for groceries, &c., and the case of the child was referred to Dr. Crampton. The eldest girl anxiously asked the representative of the TIMES if he could get her a situation to serve in some store, as she had received a fair education, but was not strong enough to work on a sewing machine. She expressed a willingness to do anything by which she could help her mother in maintaining the rest of the family, and added, "we have not always been like you see us now—only since father died."

At No. 92 Cherry-street relief was tendered to a distressed family, who had fallen into trouble through the husband and father failing down and breaking his leg. The home too plainly exhibited the fact that want had entered the door. In this case food was of far greater assistance than the doctor, and an order for supplies was given.

On the third floor of a house at the corner of Pitt and Stanton-streets was found the family of P. M., destitute and one child sick. The house was a scene of desolation, and the mother had as much as she could do, even when the child was well, but now she was almost broken down. Relief was rendered to the family, and a physician instructed to attend to the sick child.

Passing through a dirty alley-way to the rear of No. 9 Willett-street, a wretched building was found two sad cases. On the first floor was a widow, Mrs. M., suffering with rheumatism, and having the care of her three children, one very sick and the other two sickly. She occupied three small rooms, for which $7 per month was paid, and as sick and weak as she was, she had to maintain her family by washing. A physician was supplied and orders given for nourishing food, which evidently was a stranger in the house.

On the top floor of the same building was Mrs. H., a widow with seven children. She paid $5 per month for two rooms in this same garret which presented evidences of the poverty of the occupant. The husband had, during a fit of mental depression last Winter, committed suicide, and left his family in this terrible condition. One of the children being sick, a physician was supplied, and other relief furnished to the mother.

In the rear of No. 28 Willet-street, also reached through a narrow, dirty alley-way, was found the family of J. F. The father earns his living by selling articles on commission, but his business has lately fallen off, so that his wife had to assist him by washing, &c., in maintaining the family and paying $6 50 per month for their two little rooms. A sick child she has become the mother of twins, which increased her family to five, the eldest being but nine years old. Since the birth of the children she has been unable to do much toward maintaining the family, which had become almost destitute. Proper relief was furnished to her out of the TIMES fund.

Further Visits to the Sick Poor.

In Forsyth-street, on the third floor of a tenement-house, teaming with a population of more than 300 persons, where contagious disease once started must spread with fearful rapidity, was found a family the father of which has been an invalid for three years, and is all that time has been unable to afford a support to those who are naturally dependant upon his labor for subsistence. There were three children, one of whom was sick, thus making an instance of poverty, still heavier to contend with. The mother makes up skirts on a sewing machine, at which she never earned more than nine shillings per week between meals and these she has united to her by the bed of sickness and suffering. Her husband and father of the children, a Mr. Ryan, died about a year ago. Patiently she sat in her gable-roof garret, watching, waiting and attending upon her little one, hoping, as it were, against hope. Her apartment was called a furnished room, although but little furniture was in it, and $2 per week was paid for the accommodation. Her means had been exhausted in paying for doctors, and when the order was made to send her one, a look of distress was seen on the mother's countenance, until she was informed that both medical attendance and medicines would be furnished free of cost. As the case of the child seemed to be critical, the visitor took the liberty at once to Dr. Thurman, who gave it prompt attention.

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Visiting the Sick Poor in the Eastern and Western Districts—Relief Afforded in all Cases.

The following cases of sickness were attended to by the visitors of the West-side District yesterday, and duly investigated by the TIMES representative:

At No. 339 Spring-street, a tenement-house, were found two cases of children stricken down by the heat. On one floor was Mrs. C. with five children, the father a laboring man, regularly at work, but doing very little at present. One of the children was taken sick, and was suffering much for want of medical treatment. Dr. Thurman was summoned to attend to the case. On another floor in the same house, was Mrs. H., the wife of a boiler-maker who had been thrown out of work through the strike, and had only been employed one week in two months. There were three children in the family, and while the father had been able to keep constant work, but little trouble had been experienced. An aged mother, not in the best of health, also added to the [illegible] condition of affairs. One of the children had been taken sick recently, and the mother being unable to provide a doctor, the case was referred to Dr. Thurman for prompt attention.

On the top floor of No. 441 Washington-street, in a gable garret, were found two aged sisters who had been quietly endeavoring to earn a livelihood by means of a sewing-machine, but one of them having been stricken down by sickness, the other was compelled to relinquish her work in order to attend upon the patient. It was in this condition that the visitor found them, and both medical and substantial relief was furnished them. In this connection, the writer mentions the fact that a number of cases have come under his notice of persons who have seen better days and have hidden themselves in their trouble from the gaze of their former associates. All such cases when found will be assisted as far as is consistent with the object for which the fund was raised.

A most deplorable sight was yesterday witnessed at No. 46 Thomas-street. In the old house reside sixteen families, of mixed races, with a large number of children. In one room on on of the upper floors was found a family consisting of father, mother and three children. A broken chair and a stool were the only furniture; the children, almost without clothing, scrambling for potatoes on the floor. The father, J. P., works in the market, but has only partial employment; and even what little he does earn is not applied to the best effect. For the sake of the children, relief in the shape of nourishing food was supplied, in the hope that such action might influence the parents to make some better efforts for their children's sake.

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On the top floor of the same building was Mrs. H., a widow with seven children. She paid $5 per month for two rooms in this same garret which presented evidences of the poverty of the occupant. The husband had, during a fit of mental depression last Winter, committed suicide, and left his family in this terrible condition. One of the children being sick, a physician was supplied, and other relief furnished to the mother.

In the rear of No. 28 Willet-street, also reached through a narrow, dirty alley-way, was found the family of J. F. The father earns his living by selling articles on commission, but his business has lately fallen off, so that his wife had to assist him by washing, &c., in maintaining the family and paying $6 50 per month for their two little rooms. A sick child she has become the mother of twins, which increased her family to five, the eldest being but nine years old. Since the birth of the children she has been unable to do much toward maintaining the family, which had become almost destitute. Proper relief was furnished to her out of the TIMES fund.

Visiting the Sick Poor in the Eastern and Western Districts—Relief Afforded in all Cases.

The following cases of sickness were attended to by the visitors of the West-side District yesterday, and duly investigated by the TIMES representative:

At No. 339 Spring-street, a tenement-house, were found two cases of children stricken down by the heat. On one floor was Mrs. C. with five children, the father a laboring man, regularly at work, but doing very little at present. One of the children was taken sick, and was suffering much for want of medical treatment. Dr. Thurman was summoned to attend to the case. On another floor in the same house, was Mrs. H., the wife of a boiler-maker who had been thrown out of work through the strike, and had only been employed one week in two months. There were three children in the family, and while the father had been able to keep constant work, but little trouble had been experienced. An aged mother, not in the best of health, also added to the [illegible] condition of affairs. One of the children had been taken sick recently, and the mother being unable to provide a doctor, the case was referred to Dr. Thurman for prompt attention.

On the top floor of No. 441 Washington-street, in a gable garret, were found two aged sisters who had been quietly endeavoring to earn a livelihood by means of a sewing-machine, but one of them having been stricken down by sickness, the other was compelled to relinquish her work in order to attend upon the patient. It was in this condition that the visitor found them, and both medical and substantial relief was furnished them. In this connection, the writer mentions the fact that a number of cases have come under his notice of persons who have seen better days and have hidden themselves in their trouble from the gaze of their former associates. All such cases when found will be assisted as far as is consistent with the object for which the fund was raised.

A most deplorable sight was yesterday witnessed at No. 46 Thomas-street. In the old house reside sixteen families, of mixed races, with a large number of children. In one room on on of the upper floors was found a family consisting of father, mother and three children. A broken chair and a stool were the only furniture; the children, almost without clothing, scrambling for potatoes on the floor. The father, J. P., works in the market, but has only partial employment; and even what little he does earn is not applied to the best effect. For the sake of the children, relief in the shape of nourishing food was supplied, in the hope that such action might influence the parents to make some better efforts for their children's sake.

In a rear house, behind No. 109 Greene-street, on the top floor, was found Mrs. B., watching at the bedside of her only child, aged thirteen months. The doctors had all given up the babe, and three days ago said it could not live two hours. Patiently she sat in her gable-roof garret, watching, waiting and attending upon her little one, hoping, as it were, against hope. Her apartment was called a furnished room, although but little furniture was in it, and $2 per week was paid for the accommodation. Her means had been exhausted in paying for doctors, and when the order was made to send her one, a look of distress was seen on the mother's countenance, until she was informed that both medical attendance and medicines would be furnished free of cost. As the case of the child seemed to be critical, the visitor took the liberty at once to Dr. Thurman, who gave it prompt attention.

In a respectable house in Minetta place, and in a garret room, was found an aged woman, who had been supported by her daughter until an accident had caused the latter to be taken to hospital. Since that time the mother had supported herself by selling almost every article of furniture, until when found she had only even a second chair, and but little food in the house. The visitor supplied her at once with groceries and bread from the TIMES fund to last her for one week, and the tearful accents with which she thanked him told well that she had not expected such assistance. A visitor will continue to watch the case, and render assistance as far as can be done under the circumstances.

The following cases were reported through the East-side District, and were also investigated by a TIMES representative.

At No. 311 East Eleventh-street was found by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mrs. U., an aged woman, not only sick, but also suffering from the wants of the actual necessaries of life. The home was clean but vesy scantily furnished, and no fire had been procured. The case was referred to Dr. Crampton, and an order for various articles of food was promptly supplied. Another case of Mrs. S. was found in the same house and relieved.

In a rear house, at No. 260 Delancey-street, was found a widow, Mrs. P., with six children, the youngest about two years old, being six from the best. At the time the visitor called there was not a morsel of food in the house, nor did the widow expect to get any until Saturday night, when she'd take home the articles of clothing which she had to wash and "get up." An order was at once given for groceries, &c., and the case of the child was referred to Dr. Crampton. The eldest girl anxiously asked the representative of the TIMES if he could get her a situation to serve in some store, as she had received a fair education, but was not strong enough to work on a sewing machine. She expressed a willingness to do anything by which she could help her mother in maintaining the rest of the family, and added, "we have not always been like you see us now—only since father died."

At No. 92 Cherry-street relief was tendered to a distressed family, who had fallen into trouble through the husband and father failing down and breaking his leg. The home too plainly exhibited the fact that want had entered the door. In this case food was of far greater assistance than the doctor, and an order for supplies was given.

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Distribution of Tickets.

The arrangements for the TIMES picnic of today included the sending of a reporter into the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with orders to distribute a large number of tickets among the poor children who are to be found flocking about those vicinities in great numbers. There was to be no distinction, and any one who wished a ticket, provided he or she was under a certain age, was to be given one. There was great excitement among the children when the object of the visit became known, and there were many long clamorings for tickets. Each person was supplied as far as possible. There will be 900 of these little waifs upon the excursion today, and it is expected that the picnic will prove one of the most interesting of the series.

Conscience of the Press.
Central New-Jersey Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in the midst of an exciting political campaign, in which it is doing valiant service, finds time to engage in a most commendable and philanthropic work. It is collecting funds by subscription to be expended in relieving the sufferings of the destitute and sufferers of that great City, more especially among children. Hundreds of the sick and destitute have been visited by the TIMES Relief Committee and their immediate wants supplied. Last week 1,000 poor children were taken on an excursion into the country, supplied with plenty of bountiful provisions, and spent the whole day in pleasant recreation in the shady woods and green fields, a treat which many of them had never before enjoyed. The citizens of New-York are contributing handsomely to the fund, and the TIMES will carry on the good work to the full extent of the means furnished. It is a noble enterprise and should be heartily sustained.

Daily News, Fall River, Mass.

One of the finest and nicest illustrations of practical Christianity that has come to our knowledge for a long time has been given by the NEW-YORK TIMES. That concern, having the love of God in its heart, judging from its acts, invoked the benevolent to contribute sufficient money to give the poor children of that City an excursion into the country. So liberal was the response that $13,000 were forthcoming, and thousands of the dear little ones, whom the world "is not worthy of," have had a beautiful season of enjoyment. How it makes the heart leap with joy to chronicle such excellent and courteous acts on the part of the rich and fortunate. How much reflex happiness those contributors felt in doing to the little ones what Christ would have done. How it beautifies the possession of money. Do our people meditate enough on this easily-acquired means of happiness? Cannot some of our excellent people do a similar act for the poor children of Fall River? In what easier way can the good get at the hearts of the young, who need guidance in the way of right, than in doing the Lord's will to the destitute? Thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the hint and the practical lesson.

The Churchman.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has added to its original plan of giving a day's pleasure in the healthful country air to the poor children of New-York a most blessed and charitable work. It now devotes a portion of its Children's Fund to the sick children who are suffering from the diseases of the Summer, and who cannot leave the City. We gladly return to the subject this week, to commend this benevolent action as a new and most gratifying indication of the power for good which may be wielded by the secular Press. It has happened to the generally interlocutor that the charity which alleviates the hardships of our hard life has been obliged to depend upon the efforts of the religious Press for support and the publication of its wants. But, in this instance, a paper established only to do a secular work has originated and is carrying on, by its own agency, a work of pure, sweet charity. To this all good men will have nothing but praise. And they will gain a great encouragement, also, when they see that one influential paper has time amid the distractions of a heated political campaign, to bear to the little ones, among the Saviour's poor, the cool cup and the healing medicine. That a party paper is recognized to be a leader in the noblest kind of reform, if, through its example, the suggestion of the Children's Fund shall become a permanent American institution.

The Christian Intelligencer.

That "happy thought" of the gentlemen of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES has already given joy and gladness to hundreds of the poorest children of the City, to each of whom an "excursion to the sea-shore and up Long Sound" was where the event of a life-time. The utmost care was taken to preserve order, prevent accidents, and promote the enjoyment of the excursionists. An ample stock of sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream, and other edibles was generously provided. Amusements and music were also furnished, and everything "went merry as a marriage-bell."

Other excursions will follow through the hot season, with sundry improvements which experience has suggested for perfecting the management. The projectors now propose that a permanent fund be provided for maintaining a general system of excursions, which are to be confined to the very poorest class of children, who cannot otherwise get out of the City, and especially for those that are feeble and sickly.

The time, labor, and responsibility involved in this volunteer service to the poor, by the benefactors or instigators, and by the staff of the TIMES, is very great; but we can easily imagine that they and the benevolent contributors to the fund are enjoying the consoling reward of that "charity which is twice blessed, blessing him that gives and him that takes." Most heartily do we commend this refreshing novelty in charity to the poor, to those who have the power to relieve it.

The same truly benevolent gentlemen have also instituted another charity for the nursing and care of sick children of the poor. This department is confided to a few of the experienced City missionaries, whose facilities for its proper administration are of the best kind. Thus the Christian element mingles thoroughly with that which is purely humane, and promises the most favorable results to the helpless recipients, while it gives full security for the faithful disposal of all funds given to these good purposes.

Montreal Witness.

The organization lately established in New-York for the visitation and relief of sick children has been already the means of conferring much benefit on the poor little sufferers. The City has been divided into districts, and visitors have been appointed to take regular charge of them. Each visitor is to be assisted by a lady, the mother is furnished with a ticket for the family doctor of the district, and the fact on the presentation of which prompt attention is given to the case. The visitors assemble in the evening and exchange notes, and the work accomplished during the day; and conferences are held as to the most effectual method of rendering aid.

The reports of some of the cases of distress are heart-rending, and show too fully the exceeding need that existed for a benevolent enterprise of the kind. The simple wonder with which the kind countenance of the visitor and the [illegible] seem at first to be regarded seems striking proof of the "unity of Christian charity" in which the sorrows of the poor mothers had been associated; and the thankfulness, carefully expressed, for the unexpected relief, is more than sufficient compensation for the trouble and expense incurred.

In connection with the visiting and relief, prizes are given to the children, between the [illegible] and the ages [illegible] Each [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]